By this arrival we have received to the content of the ence and exchanges, among the latter of which we notice the first number of Et Especiador Liberal.

This is the first issue of a free press in Havana since the year 1822. It is edited in a policy friendly to the acceptance of the reforms offered by General Duice.

mand-Announcement of a Free Press-The New Policy of Government-News from the Insurrectionary Places-Mr. Edwards Liberated-Release of Political Prisoners-The Marder of Vasques-An Insurgent

The steamer Comelias, formerly the Infanta Isabel, of the Cadiz line, arrived here on the morning of the 4th at an early hour, having on board Señor Don Domingo Dulce y Garay, Marquis de Castellflorite, the newly appointed Captain General of the "ever faithful isle," and an extensive retinue. His presence has been for some time expected here, and on the 1st inst. General Lersundi officially announced his speedy oming in the Gazette.

At the appointed hour, amid a salvo of artillery,

landed his Excellency, whose special mission it is to restore peace to distracted Cuba, and, wonderful to tell, was received by the "Royal March," and to that air, heretofore played in honor of a government the Palace. There were no manifestations of welcome siamo until his Excellency, evidently not algether pleased with the programme which his royalist predecessor had prepared, directed the play-ing of the "Riego Hymn," a revolutionary air always It was not thought prudent to continue it, however, and it soon ceased. Arrived at the Palace, the oath f office was duly administered, and soon after a signal gun announced a change in the administra-

In the evening a grand entertainment took place. At this Lersundi, who, unlike Dulce, is an easy speak At this Lersundi, who, unlike Duice, is an easy speak or and always ready to make a few remarks, spoke or enter as follows:—The insurrection in this island, limited at its inception to a small force, has assumed a very considerable increase, and is now very difficult to arrest. This is owing to a want of resources which has prevailed. I will not attempt to exiol my own resolutions or actions, as I have ever been in indicat to self-enlogy. But it is owing to the citizen soldiery that has been organized here spontaneously that it is been organized here spontaneously that it is not assumed greater proportions and extended to the Western Department." In conclusion he remarked that he could not deliver the island as he had received it, since the losurrection occupied nearly one half of it; but if the supreme government sends the means already offered, and now believed to be on the way, his worthy successor, aided by the military takent which has given such eminent glory to the nation, will know inf. well how to render them santiened, however strong its position, in Bayamo.

dissed by others.

There also arrived by the Comelias the new Intendente (the head of the Treasury), the city Governor, Postmasier, Counsellor of Administration and a host of officials, doubtless happy that "to the victors belong the spoils."

Prior to the arrival of Dulce General Lersundi had made all preparations for departure, and he left on the afternoon of the 5th, per steamer Antonio Lopez, direct for Cadiz.

right of sunfrage who paid taxes to the amount of \$100, irrespective of color. This has now been changed, and the franchise is to be confined to the whites. As the Spaniaris of all classes, civilians and soldiers, will be allowed to vote, the Cubans, without the free negroes, many of whom are very intelligent, will lose that influence to which they are entitled. This fact will be made use of by those sustaining the revolution and will doubtless have much intluence in postporing a settlement. It is currently reported that a proclamation to the insurgents, calling upon them to lay down their arms and proflering amnesty, will be issued at an early day; but at present this would seem to be hoomsistent with General Dulce's idea and treatment of the matter. The suppression of the military commissions is confidently anticipated.

suppression of the military commissions is confi-dently anticipated.

For the past few days matters have been regarded in a light layorable to the insurgents and their sym-

with the word that they could defend their soil alone.

A letter from Manzantlo, dated January 2, states that Mr. Edwards, an American citizen who has been for some time past confined there, as given by the Hanald, has been released at last. His innocence of any complicity in the insurrection, with which he was charged, was fully established before the mititary commission on November 30, but he has, however, been confined in a fifthy prison and among the worst of criminals. The matter has been brought to the attention of Mr. Seward.

The constance steamer Carolina, from Calbarten, arrived on the 5th inst., with sixteen insurgent prisoners.

arrived on the 6th inst., with sixteen insurgent prisoners.

Don Eusebio Faustino Capaz, a lawyer and one of the Municipal Board of Santiago de Coba, arrived here in the Barcelona, in the name of that corporation, to ichicitale General Duice on his safe arrival. According to a telegram received, dated Clego de Avila, January 5, the news that the bulk of the volunteer column, named "Orden," under Colonei Acesta, had safety arrived there from Puerto Principe, was confirmed. It adds that it was after having defeated the rebels in Chifio de Boza.

It is stated that there are no less than 700 sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospital of Havana, mostly returned from the localities occupied by the insurgence.

cased Don Fedro Armenteros, and more will folN. Wednesday, the 6th, at three P. M., a young
mainsh officer named Juan Francisco Gonzalez, an
sign of the regiment Union, and just arrived from
sun, was going along Amistad street, having the
th finad side of the pavement, where were standy in converse three young Cubans, named Tirso
nquez, Jose Ramirers and Jose Sarrachaga. Vazez had to get off the pavement into the muddy
wet. The officer asked. Vazquez, satirically, "It
pears that you like the right hand since?" The
lear replied that he (the officer) was an insolent
low. The officer dew his sword, as did the Cuban
revolver. The two companions of the latter infiered, observing that such affairs were not set-

voiver and the officer sheahed his sword, each party going his way and offering to make the necessary arrangements for a duel. But when the three Cubans remarked the corner Sarreshaga remarked to Vasquez. "We have turned out to be three cowards." The words were scarcely expressed when Vazquez has back to the officer, calling to him in a threatening manner, but without drawing his revolver, and on approaching lis opponent he was run through the body with the latter's sword. As he fell Vazquez had only time to exciaim, 'Coward' Free Cuba will revenge my death." He then breathed his last. A citizen named Garcia immediately arrested the officer.

The body of Vazquez was taken to his father's house, and scarcely had it arrived when an immense excitement occurred in the whole parish. The burial was to have taken place the following day, at eight A. M., and probably many thousands would have followed the body to the grave. To avoid accidents the police proceeded to the house at five o'clock that morning and took away the corpse to the public cemetery, where a post mortem was made by Drs. Lebredo and Landeta. At ten A. M. a concourse of some 4,000 persons had gathered. Many shouted "Viva Cuba Libre" and "Viva Cespedes," and one individual let off a shot in the air. The people were without arms. After a few speeches and demonstrations prohibited by the Spanish laws the people peaceably retired. A short time after an extra concourse gathered in Amistad street. The soldlers as they passed were compelled to shout "Viva free Cuba." Many young ladies made great demonstrations of republicanism from their doors and windows and waved their handkerchiefs significanity.

The following is a translation of the first official order received here, by an insurgent officer, relative to the manumission of slaves. The "other purposes" for which he intended to use them is supposed to be to put them in the ranks;—

I herewith inform you that our illustrious government has proctaimed and established the abolition of slavery, and as it appertains to me, by authority, to cause this wise and humans order to be respected, in the jurisdiction under my charge, I instruct you not to collect any monthly dues for clarge, I instruct you not to collect any monthly dues for clarge, I instruct you may be purposed of the discost in protance in order to consummate our work of regoneration and real liberty.

Patria and liberty.

Patria and liberty.

FELIX FIGUEREDO, Military Governor.

CORRE, Dec. 31, 1868.

HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1869.

The following is the proclamation of General Duice, the newly arrived Captain General:—

HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1869.

The following is the proclamation of General Duice, the newly arrived Captain General.—

SUPERIOR POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CURA:—

CURANS—The provisional government of the nation, in the exercise of its legitimate faculties, has entrusted me for the second time with the superior political command of this Antille, an integral portion of the Spanish nationality. Ever scalous in the fulliment of my duty, I have obeyed without considering that on account of my impaired health the sacrifice demanded of me was great. You already know me. There is no danger that can intimidate me, nor any obstacle that can terrify me when it concerns your welfare; there is no responsibility that I do not accept, however great it may be, provided I thereby succeed in implanting the principle of authority on the firm basis of equity and justice.

Cubans—The revolution has swept away a dynasty and radically extirpated the venomous piant that infected even the atmosphere which we inhaled. It has returned to man his dignity and to the citizen his rights. The revolution, in the exercise of its indisputable sovereignty, did not choose that imaginary prerogatives, hereditary and tradifional, should prevail over the will of the people, and now desires that those political and administrative laws which are to settle the future destinies of the country shall find their inception at the base of society through electoral suffrage. Very shortly you will appear at the hustings and elect the deputies which shall represent you in the constitutional Cortes. They will there plead for and obtain from that supreme and national power the rights, in moral and political order, which civilization has acquired. Islanders and people of the Peninsula, we are all brothers. We recognize but one God and we are united in the bond of the same relation demands, the redomination of the same relation in the constitutional Cortes. They will be administrative law of the provision of the press.—Translator, the order is an a

rerse, one whom the tribunals of justice should judge.

Islanders and natives of the Peninsula! I speak to you in the name of Spain, in the name of our mother, of union and fraternity. Forget the past and have hopes in the fature.

Viva Spain, with honor! DOMINGO DULCE. HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1869.

Certain somewhat vague expressions in the fore-

Certain somewhat vague expressions in the fore-going document, which is considered to be entirely characteristic of the writer, refer to the religious

ERIE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. ash-Up of a Freight Train on Thursday

About midnight of Thursday last, it is reported, a freight train, consisting of fourteen cars, was thrown from the track of the Erie Railway, near Hancock, and precipitated into the Delaware river. It was

Fatal Accident on Friday Afternoon out four o'clock yesterday afternoon James

Ryan and wife and two other women were walking on the line of the Erie Railway, near Oxford, a short on the line of the Eric Railway, near Oxford, a short distance from Sufferns, when an eastward bound train approached, and owing to some negligence the four persons above aliquied to were thrown from the track. The train was due at Paterson at a quarter past six o'clock, and was made up of way freight and passenger cars. Mr. Ryan was severely injured about the face, head and leg, and one of the women, whose name is unknown, was so severely injured that a physician who was called said her recovery was impossible. None of the other persons were seriously injured. Mr. Ryan and wife came on by the same train to Paterson, where his injuries were attended to by his relatives.

THE CHILEAN MISSION.

Letters from General Kilpatrick in Reply to

General Rilpatrick has written a letter to Hon.

General Rilpatrick has written a letter to Hon.

John Hill, member of Congress from New Jersey,
concerning the proposition of General Butler to
abolish the Chile mission. He asks, after explaining
the case as it stands, "What does General Butler know of Chile? Absolutely nothing—just about as
much as he does of finance. He desires to
pay off the national debt without paying it, and
he desires to reduce our expenses and punish me
without accomplishing either." Further on he
says:—'The effort to abolish the mission is worthy
of Butler: of the past record and present efforts of
the man who, in 1805, could vote fifty-two times for
the traitor Davis and afterwards urge upon the
American people the election of Breckinridge, when
he knew that his success was our ruin; who could,
in 1805, advocate repudiation and financial ruin;
who, after his protestations that he was the true
friend of Ulysses S. Grant, yet ran away from Lowell
to avoid him and on the same day accepted the
hospitality of a New York democratic club, and
there talked over the reorganization of the democratic party when he should have been extending
words of welcome to his future President to the city
of Lowel; the boasted radical who could write to
the Lonisville Journal that although he had been the
bitter enemy of the South during the war he now
could do them more good than any other man; the
advocate and lawyer, the republican and statesman,
who, after most vilely denomicing the President of
the United States before all the world, dares to meet
him face to face, extend the two hands of friendship and wish him a happy, happy, happy New
Year."

Year."

Intraview with General Grant.—The members of the Virginia delegation called yesterday morning upon General Grant, at his headquarters, in company with General Schofield, who introduced them. A pleasant interview ensued, in which the General exhibited a familiar knowledge of the provisions of the Underwood constitution, to which his attention was specially directed. Though speaking in his usually gnarded manner, General Grant expressed a desire that a satisfactory and beneficial State government might be secured for the people of Virginia, and the delegation left with the impression that in this quarter, at least, they need expect no opposition to their general scheme of adjustment.—Washington Intelligencer. Jan. 15.

MEXICO.

Ratifications—Public Finances—Ti Puebla and Mexico Railroad. HAVANA, Jan. 9, 1869.

30th ult., and the English packet Tyne, from the same port on the 2d inst., arrived here on the 5th same port on the 2d inst., arrived here on the 5th and 6th respectively. Mr. Plumb, late Chargé d'Affaires, came passenger in the Tyne, and proceeds to Washington by the steamer Columbia. He is the bearer of the official radication of the Seward-Romero treaties. The American claims, after occupying two days' discussion in Congress, were duly approved of on the 23d, by 115 votes against 12. The following day Congress held another secfet session and approved of that part of the treaty relative to the rights of naturalization, by 98 votes against 11. The amendment as proposed by the American Senate was likewise approved of.

The estimates of the public works for the present year amount to \$2.22, 5.2. According to the initiative of the government the estimates for the mext year ensuing will foot up \$3.657,040. The Secretary of Gobernacion reports the annual income of the Post Office to be \$389,382 and the expenditure \$374,934.

ive of the government the estimates for the next year ensuing will foot up \$3,637,640. The Secretary of Gobernacion reports the annual income of the Post Office to be \$339,332 and the expenditure \$374,934.

The Minister of Finance is said to have lost all hopes in the co-operation of his colleagues to aid him in his efforts to economize the public expenditure. Now that the country is tranquil, or, at all events, free from war, instead of bringing forward any material reductions the general estimates have been infasted, so much so that it will require twenty-six millions to cover the expenditure. Even in the memorable epoch of the dictatorship in 1863 it reached the immense sum of thurty-nine millions, but did not exceed that. In 1854 it feil to fourteen millions and in 1861 to one-half. Now it should certainly not go beyond fifteen or sixteen millions.

The Monitor expresses its objections to the practice of drawing lots (sortee) or making conscriptions for the army, and prefers the ealisting system in order to provide for the "reemplazos" in the army.

According to an order issued by the police all religious ceremonies in the temples of the capital are to be eclebrated in future with closed doors. It further orders that all public houses for the retailing of iquor shall close at six P. M. The opinion seems to be, first, that the liberty of conscience is violated, and then that of trade.

According to a decree of the 17th uit, all highwaymen will suffer pain of death, irrespective of the value or nature of the effects stolen.

The Legislature of San Luis Potosi has decreed the prohibition of bull-fighting throughout the State.

Farther Particulars-The Names of the

Forther Particulars—The Names of the Officers and Some of the Crew—The Record of the Vessel.

The record of marine disasters, shipwrecks and loss of human life at sea has been unusually long during the present season, and the list does not seem as if it were yet completed. The telegraphic a despatch from Wilmington, N. C., announcing the homewards from Galveston, which broke up on

Monday night, after having gone aground off Point Lookout. The despatch further stated that there were twenty-five persons on board, only three of whom are known to have been saved.

The meagre information thus furnished is about all the intelligence which can be gathered as to the shipwreck, its cause and the loss of life which resulted. All that can be learned as to the ship, her crew and passengers is also easily told. The Gulf City sailed from this port on the 23d of November, having been delayed two days by the accidental killing of her engineer, Mr. Pollock, who was crashed to death by the machinery on the afternoon of the 21st. Owing to this unfortunate event a stampede took place among the men in the engineering department, and therefore their names cannot be got. The names of the sailors, too, cannot be obtained, for the reason that they were shipped on board the vessel, and not by any shipping firm. The officers were as follows:—

Captain—James Stewart.

First Officer—Thos. D. Kidd.

Second Mate. — Keating.

The only other names which can be ascertained are:—

Engineer—John Seaman; Assistants—Charles

are:— Engineer—John Seaman; Assistants—Charles Wynes and Robert Kennedy.
Steward—George Henry.
Cook—Louis France.
Seamen—C. Sickles, Anthony Thomas and John

Cook—Louis Francis.

Seamen—C. Sickies, Anthony Thomas and John Powers.

The only man on this list who is known to be saved is Anthony Thomas, who, with Patrick McCabe and Henry McArdle, was picked up by the steamer W. P. Clyde, on Wednesday, at two o'clock, and taken into Wilmington. The crew list of the vessel contains twenty-two men all told, and it is supposed that the three persons reported upon her in excess of that number must have been passengers. She is known to have had on board a good general cargo, 595 bales of cotton forming a part of it.

The Gulf City was a schooner rigged steamer, A 1%; was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1802. Her tonnage nage was 655 tons, new measurement, and was owned by Philip Dater & Co., of Wall street. She was formerly known as the Augusta Dinsmore. She has for some time been engaged in the Galveston trade by C. H. Mailory & Co., of Maiden lane.

Some hope is yet entertained that others of the unfortunate men will be, or rather have been, saved, as it is thought probable that the bales of cotton would afford them support, so that they might foat until picked up by passing vessels.

Presentation of a Gold Medal Ordered by Congress for Captain Robert Creighton, of the British Mercantile Navy. Under Instructions from the War Department General Barry, on the 15th inst., at Fortress Monroe, presented to Captain Robert Creighton, formerly of the British ship Three Bells, and now commander of magnificent gold medal, ordered by Congress, in survivors of the American steamship San Francisco. The presentation was made on Captain Creighton's ship, in the presence of a large number of the citizens of Norloik, by General Barry, who delivered a laudatory address, which was responded to briefly by the recipient. The affair passed of pleasaulty, and immediately on its conclusion the Venezuela started for Liverpool. The medal is a massive and elegant piece of workmanship, and is said to have cost \$1,600.

· married ALONG THE SOUND.

Extensive Improvements About Stamford

Commenced.

One of the most extensive sales of real estate within an hour's ride of the city has been recently effected by Mr. G. Spalding, of Stamford. The estate of the late Moses Rogers, comprising the old man-sion and 294 acres of finely elevated ground, familiarly known as Shippan Point, which is almost surrounded by the water of Long Island Sound and surrounded by the water of Long Island Sound and Stamford harbor, which has been in the possession of the family for upwards of sixty years, has at last been sold to Mr. E. Studwell, of Stamford, for the sum of \$300,000. According to the conditions of the sum of \$300,000. According to the conditions of the sum of \$300,000. According to the conditions of the sum of \$400,000. According to the conditions of the sum of \$400,000. According to the conditions of the sum of \$400,000. According to the conditions of the sum of \$400,000. According to two years before his death, the property could not be sold and a title given until within a recent date; and in the meantime the old family mansion and beautiful pleasure grounds have been sadly neglected. The place has long been the resort of planic parties from Sunday schools, &c. during the summer. Their visits have probably been brought to a close, for the purchaser has had the ground surveyed and laid out for vitle sites. The old mansion is to have another story with Mansard roof put upon it, and be otherwise modernized for the occupancy of the present owner, and six other first class dwellings are to be immediately commenced. A delightful drive three miles long has been laid out around the shore; also other fine avenues and drives are likewise arranged for, and a horse railroad between the depot at Stamford and Shippan will be built as soon as possible, and it is contemplated to have a steamer touch at a new dock on the west side of the point on its way to and from the city daily.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Please find herewith enclosed ten dollars, which add to the Churchill fund, and oblige yours, very truly, BEOOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE PACIFIC CABLE JOB.

Senator Nye is not only very apt to be doing something, but doing something wrong. * He is preparing his way to China by telegraph, as very many of his former friends will be happy to hear. * It's a fat job—the targest Jin is known as yet to have had his hand in. In establishing his telegraphic communication between the Pacific coast and China he proposes to have granted to those in the job another section of a continent, adding timber, stone and whatever ships they may desire to get and sell.* And besides this he wants the government to guarantee what is called a subsidy, amounting to about \$1,000,000. It is in the arrangement of the details of this job that the serious fact appears that Nye is merely the claw by the bandling of which men who have become accustomed to drawing millions from our tax-ridden people have arranged for another pull. The same who are interested in his scheme are those who manipulated the "Russian extension" scheme until it exploded, and five bundred miles of cable, which is the same length the government is to be asked to pay for, was wrecked and has lain shrivelling in the sun until recently, when it was brought away, to become, as is believed, the basis of Nye's latest job, although believed to be now worthless for the purpose for which it was constructed. Can it be possible that another immense job is that to be added to the many siready in progress, the whole object of which is to yield money to private individuals at the expanse of the people i

NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Blaisdell-Eckel Whiskey Case. Before Judge Blatchford. The United States vs. Atomb Blatsdell, J. J. Eckel

and John McLaren.—The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday morning at the sitting of the Patrick Campbell was recalled and his cross-exam

He stated that he did not make an affidavit in regard to the distillery just before Christmas nor in February; Mr. Leipsicker paid him \$62.50 of wages, balance due last June; had been in Mr. Blaisdell's house, 656 Third avenue; did not remember swearing that he would be revenged on Dr. Blaisdell; did not say that unless he was paid he would go to the collector and have Dr. Blaisdell sent to the State Prison; had made no statement to that effect.

house, 666 Third awenue; did not remember swearing that he would be revenged on Dr. Blaisdell; did not say that unless he was paid he would go to the collector and have Dr. Blaisdell sent to the State Prison; had made no statement to that effect.

In reply to Mr. Photos the witness stated that he was taken to Mr. Dittenhoeffer's office by direction of Eckel and Blaisdell; Dittenhoeffer asked him whether he was engaged by Eckel and Blaisdell and paid wages by them, and he answered yesterday. Mr. Dittenhoeffer asked him whether he was engaged by Eckel and Blaisdell and paid wages by them, and he answered yesterday. Mr. Dittenhoeffer add it would not do to bring in the names of Eckel and Blaisdell's house.

John Nennan, carpenter, was the next witness examined. He deposed that he went to work at the distillery in Forty-lith street July 15, 1867; he was employed by Dr. Blaisdell; he was to do calker's work, pattern work, millwright work and repairs and make himself generally useful; he worked there till March 7, 1868, with the exception of three weeks absence; he came back on March 5; the distillery began to run about Augus: 10; he saw the cistern room open several mornings on going to work as early as seven o'clock; in April stopped up some holes over the receiving tubs and out some new ones; was at the distillery at night about eight or ten daya before he last seizure; was directed by the defendant McLaren to remain and bring up some barrels that were to be filled with whiskey and to be taken down the trap door in the side of the boiler shed nearest the door; had cut that door during the time the place was-idle, a month or more before they started running the last time; Bastell, Eckel and McLaren were then there, but could not tell which of the three gave him directions in the master; they said the hole was required to enable a person to escape if any one came to the distillery; on the night referred to a barrel was rolled in through the door into the shed, and then the hose was standed; saw that barrel haif fill

mained turned into the mashino about ave minutes; saw some kind of liquor roaming from them; Blaisdell employed him in July and paid him wages; McLaren paid him his wages on one occasion and Leipsicker paid him his wages the last time in Blaisdell's house.

The witness was cross-examined at great length, but nothing at variance with his direct testimony was elicited.

Hugh Carr examined—I was a carman in 1867; knew the Blaisdell distillery; was employed by the defendant, Blaisdell, to ride rye mait. &c., to and from the distillery; have seen the defendants, Eckel and McLaren, in the distilery; saw the cistern room opened with a key; saw bissendorf, Blassdell, Eckel and others there; saw a hose there with a fancet; the nose was extended from the distillery to the yard; bissendorf opened the cistern room door und attached the hose; had a conversation with Blassdell at the house of the latter on a Sunday might; the conversation was connected with his going to work at the distillery as a night watchwan, and to take charge of the hose; went to the distillery to work at the distillery as a night watchwan, and to take charge of the hose; went to the distillery on company with blaisdell that hight; Blaisdell opened the cistern door and put the hose on; Russdell at that time attached the other end of the hose to the hydrant; the receiver was on the first floor, and he hen began drawing off whisky front he receiver; he drew one barrel full, after which Blaisdell left the distillery and west home; witness remained and illied two or three barrels more; Blaisdell at the time at tached the other and of the selzure; on that fronce, especially to look out for the revenue officers; white on the watch outside often saw the man take the hose from he eistern room into the yard; saw the weak point on the night of the selzure; on that fight saw the loose paid on the night of the selzure; on that night saw the hose paid on the selzure; on that night saw the hose paid on the silver; on that night saw the hose paid on a small; on the n

Judge Nelson has rendered the following decision in this case:—The petition in this case seeks a revision of New York, refusing to discharge Kimbali, the bankrupt, from arrest and also his oali given thereon. He was adjudged a bankrupt on the 20th May, 1898, and the arrest was made on or about the 5th of June thereafter. The action was brought in the State Court He was adjudged a bankrupt on the 2cth May, 1898, and the arrest was made on or about the 5th of June thereafter. The action was brought in the State Court and the order of arrest, founded on an affidavit setting forth that on the 25d December, 1957, the plaintiff farmished 21,250 pounds of buckwheat the forth that on the 25d December, 1957, the plaintiff farmished 21,250 pounds of buckwheat count of Kimball to sell on commission and remit the proceeds, less the commission. The flour was sold on or about the 25th February, 1868, by the agent, who received therefor \$758 75 over and above the commissions, but failed to remit the proceeds, or any part thereof. They were subsequently demanded of him, but he refused to pay, saying he had no means of payment, and had applied the moneys to his own use, and he soon after applied for the benefit of the bankrupt act and closed the cotomission business. The application for the discharge is founded on the latter clause of the twenty-sixth section of the act, which provides that "no bankrupt shall be liable to arrest during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptey, in any sivil action, unless the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release him. Section thirty-three provides, "finat no debt created by the fraud or embezahement of the bankrupt, or by his deflacation as a public officer, or while action in the provides that the debt was created by the defailed on the debtor while acting in a flundary character, shall be discharged under this act." The District Court head upon the case above made that the debt was created by the defailed on the debtor while acting in a flundary character, and was one while awoul not be discharged in bankruptey, and hence refused to discharge in bankruptey, and hence refused to discharge the bankrupt and does not affect the question out the atmitter of arrest, and does not affect he proceed in the open action, whether the court will discharge the bankrupt from arrest during the pendency of

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT

The Lichtenheim Case.

Before Commissioner Owen.
The United States vs. David Lieutenheim.—The ex-The United States vs. David Lieutenheim.—The examination in this case was resumed yesterday morning. It came out in the prosecution that Hoym, the cigar dealer, was forced to deliver all his cigars to one Jacob, Freud, the alleged his cigars to one Jacob, Freud, the alleged partner of Lieutenheim, at twelve dollars a thousand, which was alleged far below the value. The defence went to show that twelve dollars a thousand was the market value. Seven witnesses, cigar dealers, were examined on this point, and Mr. Ethan Allen, Deputy United States Attorney, obtained from every witness the admission that the cigars in question were worth from fourteen to twenty dollars a thousand.

The examination, after having occupied the court a considerable time, was further adjourned to Wednesday next.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The New York Central Railroad Lilguion. Before Judge Ingratism.

Jenks vs. The New York Central Railroad Company.—This motion came up for hearing yesterday morning, but was adjourned till the 19th.

> SUPREME COUDT-GENERAL TERM. Refore the full Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SENERAL FERM.

Interesting to Insurers. Before the Full Bench.

James Clark vs. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company.—In August, 1866, the Iron steamer Annie, owned in part by the plaintiff, was insured for the sum of \$6,000 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The vessel was wrecked in the Savannah river, and was abandoned. Notice of abandonment was given to the defendants by the plaintiff, who was given to the defendants by the plaintiff, who was

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Assault Upon an Officer—Severe Sentence—A
Warning to the Lawless.

Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.
The first case disposed of yesterday was an indictment against Garret Baldwin for a felonious assault upon officer Wm. Robertson, of the Twenty seventh precinct, on the night of the 4th of Decem seventh precinct, on the night of the 4th of December. It seems that the officer requested the prisoner, who was standing on the corner of a street at indinght, to move away, whereupon he drew a kinfe and cut his overcoat in the shoulder, the stabs not reaching the fesh. The accused pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, which was accepted by the Court and the District Attorney.

Judge Bedford in passing sentence said that he understood Baldwin had just served a term in a New Jersey prison, and that this assault was unprovoked. His Honor also stated that he would protect the Metropolitan police in all proper efforts to preserve the public peace, and in this instance he would set an example by sending the prisoner to the State prison for five years.

Thos. Smith, who pleaded guilty a few days ago to an attempt at burgiary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Edward Hartnett, who admitted that he was guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was placed at the bar for sentence. The complainant, who gave

will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermo-

THE WAVERLEY BOAT CLUE, -The following named

Beat Club for the ensuing year:—President, George W. Fortmeyer: Vice President, John O'Neil; Secretary, Thomas Van Loan; Treasurer, William E. Starr. Messrs. Fortmeyer, Brady and Heath were also appointed as delegates to the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association. POLICE TRIALS.—The Police Commissioners held

heir regular weekly trial meeting yesterday after noon, Commissioner Brennan in the chair. Quite a number of complaints were brought against patrol-CENTRAL PARE COMMISSIONERS.—There was a full

attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the reported the sum of \$2,102 43 received from the Bank of Commerce for interest on deposits during the past year. It is proposed to add to the beauty of the Park by erecting statues of Franklin and Fitz Greene Halleck near the Grand Mall. This proposition is now under consideration, and no doubt will be favorably acted upon.

THE REBATE SYSTEM IN INSURANCE.—The representatives of the New York city and provincial insurance companies held a secret session yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the New York Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, for the purpose of arranging a plan by which the conflicting interests caused by the robate system may be harmonized. It is believed that this movement will result for resinding the action of the New York board in relation to the rebate, or the breaking up of the National Board of Underwriters. THE REBATE SYSTEM IN INSURANCE.-The repre

ized for the year 1809 by the unanimous election of the following officers:—John R. Voorhis, of the Ninth ward, President; Joseph S. Peacock, of the Nine-teenth ward, First Vice President; A. H. Robinson, of the Eighth ward, Second Vice President; J. R. Purdy, of the Thirteenth ward, Recording Secretary; H. Labinenau, of the Twenty-second ward, Correspond-ing Secretary; George C. Newman, of the Tweith ward, Treasurer.

ACDACIOUS HIGHWAY ROSSERY .- On Thursday evening, as a gentleman named W. E. Corwin was driving past the Worth monument, near the Fifth avenue Hotel, the falling top of the buggy, which avenue Hotel, the falling top of the burgey, which was thrown back, was suddenly raised from behind and a visitable carriage wrapper or blanket was snatched by an unknown man from the rear of the wagon. Mr. Corwin stopped his burgey and chased the scoundrel through Madison Park, but the third eluded his pursuit. When entering the square Mr. Corwin was jostled and delayed by three supposed confederates, and it is believed that many persons who love their blankets while driving are the victims of this sharp trick.

THE LATE HON. DARWIN A. PINNEY,-The remains of the Hon. Darwin A. Finney, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, which arrived at this port from Europe by the ship City of New York, from Antwerp, on Sunday last, were removed from the ship yesterday and deposited for the night in Trinity church. The committee from the House of Representatives arrived in the city yesterday, and the Senate committee is expected this morning. The two committees will attend the services over the body at the church this morning, between nine and ten o'clock, after which the remains will be removed to the casts, escorted by the Congressional committees and other friends, en route for Philadelphia. Mr. Fioney was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1814, and removed to Mcadwille, Penn., in 1838: was elected to the State Senate in 1854 and again in 1857, serving until 1830. In 1836 he was elected to Congress, but on account of his health was in his seat but a few days during the short session of 1837. In the autumn of 1867 his shatered health demanded his retirement, and accompanied by his wife, he sailed for Europe. On the 25th day of August, 1868, he succumbed to liright's disease of the kidneys and died. Europe by the ship City of New York, from Antwerp

LANCENY OF A SHOW CASE.-Charles Walker, of 26 East Seventeenth street, aged sixteen, was yesterday brought before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, on a charge of having stolen a show case containing \$200 worth of boots and suces belonging to John Treanner, of 48 Nassau street. The case stood at the door, and Charles W. Flowers, of 41 Nassau street, saw the largeny committed and caused the culprist arrest as he was escaping with the plunder. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

arrest as he was escaping with the plunder. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The Boyd Robbert in Pine Street.—Joseph Davidson alias Theodore Davis and William Spaulding were arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of having, on the 13th inst., stolen a tin box containing thirty-seven shares of liknois Petroleum Gaslight Company, of Chicago; 515-shares of Mill Creek Coal Company, of Chicago; 515-shares of Mill Creek Coal Company, of Luzurne county, Pa.: forty shares Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company, of N. Y., and a \$1,000 mortgage bond of the Pittsburg, Marysville and Chicago; the Pittsburg, Marysville and Chicago; the Railroad, which they took felonious possession of in the office of William B. Strang, at No. 5½ Pine street, said box and contents being the property of John Christic, also of No. 5½ Pine street. William H. Hagerman, the messenger for Mr. Strang, testified that the box was laid by him on a desk, and that the prisoners came in together and inquired for a Mr. Woodbridge, who was not in, and at the same moment ran off with the box. After some further examination the case was closed by the magistrate holding the prisoners for trial. The details of the robbery have aiready been reported in toe Heraldo.

Alleurs False Representations.—William Keat-

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—William Keat-

peared before Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and charged Charles II. Bancroft with passing upon him a worthless draft for \$100 in payment for a board bill of \$32 35 which he owed the house. The dreumstances, as alleged, are that Charles, when the above bill was presented to him, gave in payment the draft in question, receiving in change his receipted bill and \$37 65 in bank bills and currency. The draft was drawn upon Meaves, Bancroft Bros., Columbus, Ohio, but instead of being honored at sight was received and returned. Meanwhite Charles left the hotel, and as soon as the proprietors fet that they had been feeced they searched for the offending party, and officer McGowan, of the Twenty-inith precinct, who had been detailed to work up the case, found him at the hilliard rooms of a prominent hotel yesterday and arrested him. In his informal examination the accused claimed that his acts had been legithmate and that it had long been his custom to draw upon his father, the senior member of the above firm, when he was "short." He was committed for further examination.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

What the Police are Doing in the Matter Chase After the Mysterious Tom-New and Interesting Facts-A New Version of the

Murder.
It would seem, judging from the number of pe sons who are constantly calling at the various pol stations, and particularly at the Central office, learn about the "new developments" in the Rogers murder case, that the excitement occasioned by the brutal deed has not in the least abated. In fact, owing doubtiess to the merited severity with which the press has assailed the police in their futile efforts to find out some clue by which the mystery which surrounds the case might be even partially un-ravelled, the public during the past few days have taken far more interest in the detectives' "workings in the matter than they did when the deed was fres in their minds. There can be no two opinions about the fact that the police, stirred up as they have so thoroughly been by the spur of public opinion, have been all along and are still working like beavers to sake of money and their reputation.

sake of money and their reputation.

NEW PACTS AND THEORIES.

Not a day passes by that some new theory or other in regard to the identity and whereabouts of the murderer has not been drarged into light. The police are of opinion now, and it must be conceded have good grounds for their suspicion, that the man Tallant knows a great deal more about the murder that he cares or rather dares to divulge. It is said that in a conversation he had with Mayor Hall lately he remarked that he didn't want to have any man's blood on his soul, and that if the murderer could be caught he would be very glad of it if the arrest could be effected without his having had a hand in it. It is surmised from this that Tallant knows very well who the beepetrator of the deed is, although he may not be aware of his whereabouts, and that the only thing that deters him from telling all he knows about the tragedy is that he fears violence at the hands of the criminal's friends as soon as he should be liberated. Logan himself, it is now almost universally believed by the police, could give, if he was not as fearful of "ulterior consequences" as Tallant, very valuable information concerning the lengthity of the murderer. It is thought that the man who sent him the letter is the murderer, and that the letter was delivered to him in person after the bearer of it had torn off the envelope and thrust. It into his pocket. What would seem to lend additional strengta to this opinion is that a man whose first name is "Tom." and whose second name need not now for prudential reasons be made public, escaped from Sing Sing about two months ago. This man was a member of the notorious Nineteenth ward gang, and as a matter of course must have been very well acquainted with Jumes Logan, of the Twentleth ward. It is quite possible, therefore, that this identical "Tom" was the bearer of the letter addressed to Logan from some convict friend in the prison. The detectives, in following up the clue which led to the discovery of Tom's escape from "durance vile," hav

mongers, who desired to have a new cause for police exultation.

A NEW VERSION OF THE MURDER.

The Rev. W. T. Enyard, a warm personal friend of the late Mr. Rogers, publishes the following card in reference to the tragedy, showing conclusively that the murder was a predetermined affair instead of heing merely the result of Mr. Rogers' resistance to the robbery committed:—

The facts are these:—It was the duty of one of the servants to sweep the basement hall and front area every morning. On the morning of the sad occurrence she was late. Mr. Rogers went up stairs to ascertain the cause of her delay. She complained of not feeling well. With his characteristic kindness of heart he told her to lie down for a while, and he would see that her work was attended to. He thought he would do th himself. It was something he had never done before, and on this occasion only to relieve his indisposed servant. He had got as far as the top of the area steps. He was inside of his courtyard, and not upon the sidewalt. His attention was first attracted by hearing some remark in which the words "old man" were used. The remark was not addressed to him. He looked up, as one naturally would engaged in sweeping, and saw two men walking slowly. One was taking off his overcoat, which he gave to the other, who ran across the street with it. The movement, however singular, did not create any suspicion in the mind of Mr. Rogers. He heard the one from the opposite side say, "Pon't, Jim; you had better not." All this occupied but a moment or two. The other

immediately made a dash at him with a kaffe, comping through the gate and in the yard. It would seem from this that murder as well as robbery was intended from the beginning.

This attack was made at his boad, and the hat of the unfortunate man was cut in several places. Mr. Rogers naturally threw up his hands to ward off the blows. His assailant then quickly grappled him, and in the struggle that ensued succeeded in obtaining possession of his pocketbook, which he thrust in the breast pocket of his fannel sack. Mr. Rogers became exhausted in the struggle, and for a moment came exhausted in the struggle, and for a moment cut his watchguard and thrust the watch into the same breast pocket.

In the account which you copy from the New York Times it is stated that the massive chain attracted the eye of the assailant. Mr. Rogers were no massive chain. He had worn for years, and did on this occasion, a very plain hair chain, with a small gold side. It was by no means conspicuous. A massive gold chain would not have been so cassiy cut. This act seemed to fire Mr. Rogers anew, and he again serized hold of his assailant, hoping to detain him until assistance came, crying with what little strength he had left, "Marder " and "Watch P' it was then that the fatal wound was given.— The cont was tora from the murderer in his struggle to escape after the stabbing took place. Mr.) Rogers kept the place of garment in his hand until he reached his partor, and told those who gathered about him they would find his pocketbook and yatch in it. He had secured his property, but lost his life. The time of the occurrence was a little before seven o'clock.

These are the facts as they were stated to me by my unfortunate friend a few hours before he died. They were given in answer to inquiries which were made with a view of learning from his own inps all the circumstances as near as he could remember them.

No word was addressed to Mr. Rogers by his assail, and without any provocation.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

At the regular meeting of the directors of this society, on Thursday afternoon, a committee of six was appointed to prepare an answer to the charge laid against the society by the Rev. L. W. Bacon, a member of the Board, in the last number of Putnicial's Magazine. The charge is that of having published, with the sanction of the society's unprint, indecent, mendacious and otherwise scandalous books, and the demand of the writer is that these books shall be publicly repudiated. It is not doubted that the books complained of have been published by the society, but it remains to be seen whether the society will repudiate further responsibility for the books, or vindicate the character of them, or, as a third course, evade the issue which is pressed upon them. Very warm indignation is expressed in the action of the Board against Mr. Bacon for having animadverted publicly upon the character of the society's publications, and it looks as if the main part of the defence of the society was going to be diverted to the personal question of the propriety of Mr. Bacon's course in bringing the matter before the public for discussion. At the regular meeting of the directors of this

NON-ATTENBANCE OF JUBORS.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
A correspondent in your paper of the 14th instantintroduces this subject, and recommends the State Legislature to pass a law compelling jurors to attend personally or by substitute, and indicting a "heavy fine" for non-attendance. He seems to overlook one important thing in this matter. What right have I to call on twelve of my fellow citizens, and compel them to leave their business and their families at my bidding, to adjust a difficulty between my neighbor and me, without any compensation? Let there be such a law passed as your correspondent mentions, with the addition of a clause similar to the one in the United States Courts, to pay the jurymen two dollars a day each, to be added to the other court expenses, and then there will be less cause for jurors to make excuses for non-attendance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-